

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1884.

THE STREET BRIGHTENS UP. NO MORE VIOLENT SYMPTOMS EXCEPT AT RUSSELL SAGE'S DOOR. Explaining Fish & Ratch's Fallure - Pol-

lowed by No Other Street Fallure of Conse quonce—Will the Metropolitan Wind Up? —Mr. Sage Thinks He'll Rest Till Monday. Wall street entered upon its labors yester-

day morning with more or less tropidation. The effect of the suspension of Fisk & Hatch demoralized condition of the stock market at the close on Thursday afternoon argued un-favorably for the results of the day. Appreension was at once encouraged by the weakness of Lake Shore and the inability to obtain definite information from the Hon. Russel Sage as to what he proposed to do about his

from several prominent houses, and that the borrowers had not been able to make arrangements for shifting their obligations. This promoted a crop of rumors that was part serious and part ridiculous. The story that Mr. W. H. anderbilt's absence, or rather the inability to communicate with him, could embarrass some of his brokers was one of the latter class. Whatever the cause, Lake Shore broke 7 points to 81 before noon, and New York Central made a sharp break of 2% per cent. At one time ubdued expression that was presented by the serious were entertained. So far as can be the facts that one house had considered it ju-dicious to liquidate on a considerable amount stocks, and that one or two others found it difficult to accommodate themselves promptly to the fashionable practice of transferring the bulk of their loans at once. These matters were arranged later in the day. The belief was rather general that a part of the stocks that were thrown over in the morning closed an account of John C. Eno. late President of the Second National Bank.

ONE FAILURE OF NO SIGNIFICANCE.

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Shortly after the opening the suspension of H. C. Hardy & Sons. 10 Wall street, was announced. The firm is a quiet, respected concern, and no contracts had to be closed out for its account under the rule. The effect upon prices was not material. The firm consists of H. C. Hardy and his sons. Frederick, who is a member of the Stock Exchange, and H. C. Hardy, Jr. The head of the house came to New York from Petersburg, Va. before the war and engaged in general commission business in Front street. When trade with the South was impossible on account of the war the elder Mr. Hardy took to the stock business, from which he retired with profit in 1871 to return to Virginia to establish in Norfolk the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company, now the Farmer's Bank.

During the middle of the day the market came nearly to a standatili, but the last hour was devoted to advancing prices at a very active rate. Buil arguments seemed to spring up on every side. Sterling exchange made an unusual drop of 3 cents the pound sterling, indicating a tendency of money to flow in from abroad. Foreign correspondents and domestic investors were reported to be in the market. At the close money was a trifle easier. Moreover, the room was bent upon whooping things up, and up they went with a hurrab, with the effect of leaving the street in a much more jovial frame of mind than it has enjoyed for several days. Yet there were some people who were unhappy, and they were the ones who could not do business with the Hon. Russell Sage. WHOOPING THINGS UP.

The offices, or rather the approaches to the offices of the Hon. Russell Bage were a sight to behold. The forces began to array themselves for the attack early in the morning. It is alleged by some truthful brokers that their contingents were on the field as early as 6 A.M. in order to lead the assault. By 9 o'clock a formidable brigade of clerks, measengers, and brokers occupied the hallways leading to the doors of the great capitalist. By 10 o'clock three policemen arrived to direct or suppress the movements of the hundred and more earnest and vivacious men and boys, whose efforts to get inside the office were decided and vigorous. The progress of putting stock to Mr. Sage upon his privileges progressed very slowly. get inside the office were decided and vigorous. The progress of putting stock to Mr. Sage upon his privileges progressed very slowly. The attempts to serve notices of delivery today did not succeed at all. Mr. Sage, securely locked within, and gazing pensively over the tomb of the long-gone-before financier. Alexander Hamilton, was slowly checking away at his millions, but not a notice of intended delivery could reach him. Some misguided persons threw their notices over the door of the antercom adjoining his office. Others equally ill advised showed them under the door of his private room. A few persons of keen instinct, and others whose relations to the ex-member of Congress were such as to carry weight found means of getting at him. But even then he yielded his ground slowly.

With all he was at first as non-committal as the sphinx. But negotiations with members of the Stock Exchange, of which Mr. Sage himself is a member, generally resulted in an agreement that the holder of the privilege should sell out in the market the stock he had bought to deliver and should receive a check for the difference between the price obtained and the price fixed in the put. Even this worked some hardship, for in some cases the stock had been bought below the then market prices. The sacrifices were made, however, not because any doubted the financial standing of Mr. Sage, but because no one wanted to carry stocks on a dear money market, and also because profits were deal rable to every one.

SMASHING THE DOORS.

market, and also because profits were desirable to every one.

SMASHING THE DOORS.

If one-tenth of the things happen to Mr. Sage that the discontented mob outside his doors prayed for, he would never be a happy man sagh. The air fairly curied up and shrank away at their language as they jammed themselves against his portais and the three big policemen. One broker who managed to get in talked of publicly closing out his contract under the rules of the Exchange until an agreement was made by which he yielded I per cent. of his profit. Neveral lawyers found profitable employment in presenting claims. In the great majority of cases a compromise was effected in one way or another.

Early in the afternoon the impatient crowd broke in the outer door of the office. The glass went with a crash that relieved the duil monotony of anathemas, and even attracted the attention of two of the policemen. One large firm began its duty of trying to get some stock in early in the day by means of a well-developed office boy. A series of unsuccessful efforts up through the employees and partners of the house finally brought the senior partner's services into requisition. The genial portity gentleman started out with a determined air after announcing his confidence in his ability to put the thing through. He ran into a fight that for the moment was emitvening, and retired with dignity and composure. Shortly afterward it was made known that the smallest and most unobtrusive member of the firm had adjusted the matter with Mr. Sage personally.

After it was all over Mr. Sage said that he was doing the best he could, and he couldn't do it any faster. He said he had got in seven-cighthes of his puts, and would got it be ded early last night. His friends said he was suffering from nervous prostration, and might not be able to go down town at all to-day.

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Mr. Sage's action regarding his privileges

suffering from nervous prostration, and might not be able to go down town at all to-day.

THE GOVERNORS DIRCUSS HIM.

Mr. Sage's action regarding his privileges provoked a general criticism from the atreet. Some persons went so far as to say that they thought he was mean, others that it was unbusiness-like. A prominent member of the Exchange—a bear, by the way—said: Why, he's squeating—ait the big men are. If they don't to it outright themselves, they employ their brokers to. I'm borrowing a lot of stock to-day that, I believe, belongs to the richest man in the country, but I haven't yet succeeded in getting the brokers who act for him to mark the stock down. We sneak thieving bears didn't equeat when they charred us all sorts of fancy raies for using Michigan Central, Northern Pacific, and other stocks over night. We paid it, but when the game goes against them they are distorted with pain."

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange spent two or three hours yesterday afternoon in discussing the attitude of Mr. Sage as to his puts. The discussion was provoked by a complaint from a conspicuous member of the Exchange. No definite conclusion was arrived at, the general opinion being that there was no way that the Exchange could bring Mr. Sage to time.

FISK & HATCH'S APPAIRS. The interior of the banking offices of Fisk & Hatch was gloomy resierday; the Iron shut-ers were closed over all the windows and doors under one. Passes by stopped and gazed poor the place with interest, and read he notes of the doors and management.

that the coupons of the Pacific Railroad Company would be paid elsewhere. The most the firm could say was that they were getting their affairs in shape so as to know just how they stood. It is stated upon good authority that the firm has been carrying about \$10,000,000 of Government bonds, principally the 4 per cents, and had borrowed upon them, as is the custom nearly up to their market value. The recent decline in price has caused a shrinkage of about \$400,000,000,000 which, with the withdrawalls of deposits, so impaired the firm's capital that it could not change its learns when called upon to take them up or give additional collaters. The Newark Savings Institution had an account with the firm in which there is a balance to its credit of \$300,000 which is not secured except by the guneral assets of the firm.

Mr. Hatch's resignation as President of the Stock Exchange was received by the Governing Committee vesterday, and accepted with regrets. Mr. Win. Lummis will not as President until the election a week from Monday.

WILL THE METROPOLITAN WIND UP?

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It is a preity general impression that the Metropolitan Bank will go into liquidation and wind up so soon as it can be done advantageously. The bank is undoubtedly solvent so far as regards depositors, but it has lost many good accounts and its credit has been so severely shaken that it will be difficult for it to regain it sold position.

Business went on smoothly at the bank yesterday, though there were heavy drafts upon it. Cashier McGourkie said that some of the withdrawn accounts were coming back. The Clearing House issued \$6.900,000 of the new loan certificates, making \$10,000,000 for the two days.

Clearing House issued \$40,00,000 of the new loan certificates, making \$10,000,000 of the new loan certificates, making \$10,000,000 for the two days.

A conveyance of two lots in Hicks street, Montague street, and Pierrepont street, Brooklyn, from George L. Seney and his wife to Thomas L. Rushmore, for the consideration of \$37,000, was filed late on Thursday afternoon. The deed is dated May 14. Mr. Seney bought the property some time ago, intending to improve it and occupy it as a residence. In a low mouths he contracted to sell it to Mr. Rushmore, with the understanding that the latter was to repair and after the premises and pay Mr. Sonay when the fideed was delivered. Mr. Sonay being pressed for money handed Mr. Rushmore the deed and completed the title. Lawyers made a search in the County Clerk's office of Mr. Seney's property in President and Union streets, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, and found that he had owned the property since 1867 and that there are no liens upon it. A report current in Brooklyn that Mr. Seney had filed an assignment was contradicted at the liegister's office. For a week or more the officers of the Chemical Bank have been kept busy opening new accounts, some of them being for large sums. New business amounting from \$150,000 to \$700,000 a day has come to the bank since the Marine Bank's failure. The bank pays no interest, but as it has the reputation of having wasthered all the storms, it does not need to hold out temptations to customers.

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THE BANK SHIZES BOGART'S DEFOSIT.

Some time before their suspension, Orlando M. Bogart & Co. got a loan of \$100,000 from the Fourth National Bank, and gave as security between \$135,000 and \$140,000 in good commercial paper. On Tuesday afternoon they deposited cash and certified checks enough to make their account \$15,000, so that certain checks which they had drawn on the bank, payable on Wednesday, might be honored. On Wednesday the firm suspended, and when the checks were presented the bank would not pay them. President Baldwin turned the loan of \$100,000, for which the bank had been secured by the commercial paper, with nearly \$40,000 margin, into the firm's account, and insisted on holding on to the \$15,000 cash. The firm's counsel went to the bank and insisted that the \$15,000 had nothing to do with the loan, and told President Baldwin that he had no right to hold on to it. President Baldwin said he would hold on to it. President Baldwin said he would hold on to it. President Baldwin said he would hold on to it. President Baldwin said he would hold on to it. President Baldwin said he would hold on to it. President Baldwin said he would hold on to it. President Baldwin said he would hold on to it. President Baldwin said he would hold on to it. President Baldwin said he would hold on to it any way.

"The paper is perfectly sound." Mr. R. W. Bogart said yesterday. "There was no shrinkage on it, as there might have been on stocks, and there is no reason why the checks should not have been paid. Bank Presidents are the most valorous people in the world when everything is acrone, but at a sign of disturbance in the money market they lose their heads."

THOSE REHYDOTHE LATIONS.

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At the office of Kobbi Brothers, the lawyers, one of whose clients discovered on Thursday that O. M. Biogart & Co. had rehypothecated a block of Missouri Pacific stock left with them as collateral security for a losa of \$50,000, it was said that negotiations looking to a friendly adjustment of the matter had been in progress, but that, owing to discoveries of other rehypothecations, which had greatly complicated affairs, it would probably be necessary to bring suit. When asked for particulars of the other rehypothecations as member of the firm said they were not inclined to speak of them, as Mr. Bogart had assured Mr. Herman Kobbé that the securities had been repledged by mistake. It was, however, learned from other sources that a notice had been received by the Central Trust Company from the lawyers. Inquiry developed that O. M. Bogart & Co. had pledged as security for a loan of \$55,000 a large block of Government bonds with the Central Trust Company, and that the company had received a notice from Kobbé Brothers stating that their client was the lawful owner of the bonds. It was also learned that the lawyers had traced a block of Chicago and Alton to the Union Bank of Dover, N. J., and a block of Union Pacific to the security deposited with Bogart & Co. There was a general rumor yesterday that H. F. Horton had intrusted for safe keeping securities worth \$400,000 to O. M. Bogart & Co. There was a general rumor yesterday that H. F. Horton had intrusted for safe keeping securities worth \$400,000 in securities with the firm's counsel, for him. Mr. Bogart denied that there was anything irregular in the firm's treatment of the block of Missouri Pacific stock which Kobbé Brothers are suing for. "The transaction was a usual one," he said. The people, who are represented by Kobbé Brothers, directed us to buy the stock for them. They owed on it, and until it was paid for in full we had a right to use it in any way we saw fit. We THOSE BEHYPOTHECATIONS.

called on us to take it back. We were unable to, and it was sold under the rule."

DIMOCK AND THE TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

A. W. Dimock & Co. expect to resume. The Bankers' and Merchants' Telegraph Company laid off yesterday a large number of linemen who were at work at repairs only between here and Boston. An officer of the company said that the contractors will go on extending the line. It is said that fully balf the stock of the company is in the hands of persons with whom it was pledged by Mr. Dimock, who was one of a syndiente which heid the controlling interest. When the sharp call was made on A. W. Dimock & Co. to make the loans good, they were unable to do so. About fifteen per cent, of the stock was sold under the rule. The rest of those holding it have agreed not to sacrifice. The directors have got over their fears that Western Union would get hold of a controlling interest in the stock.

Mr. Hotchkias of Hotchkias, Burnham & Co. asid yesterday that in the last three days the firm had paid off \$1,000,000 of indebtedness. Their affairs were in shape for them to go to work, but friends had advised them not to resume until the market was more settled.

DONNELL, LAWSON & EDITSON ASSIGN.

Messrs. Donrell, Lawson & Simpson made a general assignment yesterday, as a firm and as individuals, to Mr. Robert H. Weems, the confidential clerk of the house. The only preferences are one in favor of Mr. Weems for \$6.000 for salary accrued, and one in favor of the State Savings Bank of St. Joseph, Missouri, for \$200,000. This preference is explained by Mr. Simpson to be due to the following agreement:

STATE NAVINGS HANG ST. JOSEPS, Mo. 5 M. JOSEPS, Mo. 5 M. JOSEPS, Mo. 5 M. JOSEPS, Mo. 24, 1883.

Bounds, Lawron P Simpton, New York:

Riound you at any time have occasion to use the Government, State, or other bunds we have on special deposit with you, it must be understood that you are to strange otherwise for our security and protection. Yer respectfully,

Those securities was held by the content of the securities was president.

repeaturity.

These securities were held by the firm for safe keeping, but an arrangement was made for their use as collateral, which was probably readily agreed to because of the fact that Mr. R. W. Donnell is the chief owner of the Mate Savings Bank. When the suspension occurred these bonds to the amount of \$200.000 were pledged for loans.

ITALIAN DEPOSITORS ELIMINATING TREMSELVES.

There has been no run affecting one per cent. of the depesits at any savings bank in this city. About 00 depositors an hour, all foreign born and eight per cent. Italian, were paid at the Bleecker Street Savings Bank yesterday. The larger part of the day black-ayed Italian women, with gayly colored handkerchiefs on their heads, sat contentedly goasipping on the curb on the opposite side of the street from the bank, while groups of men near them talked over the situation with a calmness attesting they were not personally interested.

Comptroller White expressed bis satisfaction at the prospect the bank evidently had of getting rid of its Italian depositors.

We have four or five thousand of them," he said, "and they are very difficult to deal with. The reason we have so many is because the other banks didn't want them, and so they came to us. We'll be rid of them all in a few days. After that the run, such as it is, will probably stop."

CHIPPER GENTLEMEN AT THE WINDSOR

asserted that the Vanderbilts were coming into the market to buy heavily of their stocks at the raduced quotations. It was said that W. H. Vanderbilt's sone raised large loan yesterday on Government and other bonds, and that they intended to take all the stock of their properties that is officed at present figures, confident that they will soon be able to reduce their holdings at a handsome profit. It was reported, however, that they soid a good deal of Lake Shere stock vesterday.

Mr. S. L. Parris amused the boys by mounting a chair and haranguing the crowd on the glorious prospects for a lovely boom in prices. His speech was enlivened by much knocking off of hate and this feature of the evening moved Mr. Parris to remark that an era of good feeling had dawned.

WHY JOUNG END WAS ABLE TO STEAL MILLSONS.

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WHY YOUNG ENO WAS ABLE TO STEAL MILLSONS.

Much surprise has been expressed that the President of the Second National Bank should have been able to absorb so much of its money as he did without attracting the notice of the cashier, at least, to his operations. The explanation is very easy when the facets are known. Most of the money lent by the bank was upon collateral securities which, for convenience as well as for safety, were kept, not at the bank, but in a vault down town. Of this vault the President, who went down town every day, and there made and renewed loans and received payment for them, naturally kept the key; and when he reported to the cashier at night that he had lent such and such sums on such and such collaterals, his word was taken for it, and his checks for the amounts monitoned were duly honored. Thus, little by little, the books of the bank showed \$4,000,000 of call loans upon unexceptionable collaterals, and then in fact the money had all gone to the President's private account. The exposure came justes soon as a demand was made for the production and inspection of the collaterals, and then the deficienty had to be made good or the bank would have auspended. The steckholders, including Mr. Amos R. Eno, were assessed \$300 per share, producing \$900,000, and Mr. Eno made up the rest. This money was paid in, not merely lent to the bank, and remains there for the payment of its depositors.

Mr. Eno raised \$250,000 by mortgaging the property 31, 33, and 35 Mercer street and 95, 17, and 99 Grand street to the United States Trust Company.

The bank paid out \$2,412,000 during the run on the 14th and 15th.

Washingrox, May 16.—Some astoniahment is

on the 14th and 15th.

THE DECLINE IN GOVERNMENTS.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Some astonishment is manifested at the Treasury Department over the decline in Government securities, and is only accounted for on the theory that bonds were being rapidly converted into money to be used in more profitable in vestments. Secretary Folger said this afternoon that he had received no information from New York on the subject, and was consequently unable to explain the decline. The fact that only \$109,000 of called bonds were offered for redemption in New York yesterday is regarded as an indication that the people who hold the bonds are not in great need of money at present.

A conference was held at the Treasury Department this afternoon as to the best method of relieving the financial pressure in New York. In view of the decline in four per cent, bonds, it was proposed that the Secretary authorize the purchase of these bonds in the open market at the lowest figures obtainable. It was virtually decided to pursue this course, in case the decline continues.

Bradyond, Pa., May 16.—The Exchange Bank, a private banking concern, of which Huff & Egg are prietors, has suspended. It was one of the properties of the secretary and had in its vaults \$11. THE DECLINE IN GOVERNMENTS.

The hopes expressed by President Puffer that the Atlantic State Bank of Brooklyn would pened yesterday were not realized, much to the disappointment of depositors and check on the accounts of the bank until a late hour on Thursday night, but had not completed his

on Thursday night, but had not completed his labors yesterday morning when he was summoned to the Metropolitan Bank in this city. President Puffer said:

"We had hoped to be able to resume to-day, but cannot do so until the Examiner makes his report. We have a large quantity of funds in the bank, but we do not want to open until we are porfectly satisfied that there will be enough to meet all demands. In any event, I don't think business will be resumed before Monday."

To a large depositor who called when the reporter was at the hank Mr. Puffer said:

"You need not be the least uneasy. Things will be all right very soon."

The officers of the bank positively refuse to give information in reference to its liabilities, leaving the examiners to make an official statement. Although no business was transacted, the doors were kept open. Bridge Trustee Swan said he thought the bridge money in the bank would be safe.

In the other banking houses in Brooklyn business has returned to its normal condition. There was no evidence of the late nanicky feeling. The run on the Brooklyn Savings Bank in Concord and Fulton streets continued, however, in spite of the universally recognized solidity of the institution. Three-fourtns of the apprehensive depositors were Italians.

ANOTHER PANICKY DAY IN OIL.

Exciting Scence at the Exchanges in Brad-ford and Pitteburgh. BRADFORD, Pa., May 16.-The scenes on the floor of the Oil Exchange to-day baffle description. The market opened at 76 cents. advanced to 77%, and took a tumble to 66 cents on the rumored failure of the Seaboard Bank of New York and the report that New York Central had since the opening depreciated \$30 per share. The falsity of the rumors, which was soon proved, acted as a tions to 78 cents, closing strong at 77%. But little oil was sold during the day, the trade in general going slow. There were two small failures. The report that members of the Standard Oil Company have lost heavily in oil speculations during the past few days is not generally credited here.

The Bradford Petroleum Exchange voted this morning to hold a continuous session from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., omitting the noon hour, and cutting off an hour at the close. The New York Petroleum Exchange, and the Exchanges at Oil City and Pittsburgh fell in with this movement, and asked C. L. Wheeler. President of the conference of Oil Exchanges, to announce that the business from now until June 1 should be from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. without intermission. The petition was granted. The New York brokers made an unsucessatul effort to have a similar rule adopted last fail.

Pittsburger, May 16.—The oil market opened feverish this morning at 77, and rapidly sold down to 67½, when the decline was checked and the market railled, closing firmer. The session was attended by groat excitement, and every available space in the lobby and galleries was filled by anxious spectators. Trade was demoralized, and for a time it seemed that every one had lost his head. Yesterlay's heavy decline, following that of Wednesday, it was though many were said to have sustained serious losses. little oil was sold during the day, the trade in though many were said to have sustained serious locates.
Oil, City, May 16.—The clearances of yester day have just been made out, and balance to a cent, amounting to \$11,000,000. There was only one small failure of \$1,500. Confidence is rapidly being restored.

THE EFFECT IN LONDON.

American Securities Pluctuate and Close Firmer-Gold for New York. LONDON, May 16.—The opening prices on the Stock Exchange this morning were somewhat lower than last night's closing prices. The slight relapse was caused by the advices

of yesterday from New York, and especially by the news of Fisk & Hatch's suspension. But soon after the opening a general firmness began to appear, and pravailed up to 2% P. M. This was brought about by the bears seeking to cover their short sales and by the purchasing of small investors.

After 4% a strong downward tendency in American stocks, especially in Lake Shore, prevailed. The street was crowded and there was much excitement. Later the prices of American securities were fluctuating. The closing prices, however, were better. For Lake Shore the closing price was 52. It had been down to \$6. There have been large remittances of Government coupons to pay for stocks sold here. Large shipments of gold to New York are being arranged. Arbitrageurs are unwilling to supply stocks because of the adverse exchange.

Reminiscences of the old Metropolitan Bank in its

Bank. See to morrow's Sunday Mercury.—Adv.

The Mosent Monetary Flurry.
See the page of portraits of the Wall at capitalists and
finableiers which will be presented in to-morrow's Sunday Wirid. 16 pages. S cents.—Adv.

A NEWARK BANK SUSPENDS ITS GOVERNMENT BONDS LEFT IN FISH & HATCH'S OFFICE.

The Newark Savings Institution Bioobeys Chanceller Ennyes - Government Bonds Replaced by Other Colinterni Scentitics. Newark was astounded yesterday morning by the announcement that the Newark Savings Institution had suspended. Shortly before 10 o'clock a placard reading "Closed by order of the Chancellor as a precautionary measure"
was roated on the doors of the bank's large
brown-stone building in Broad and Mechanic streets. A crowd soon sathered in front of this bank, and later there were runs on other savings

banks of the city. The scenes and the excitement recalled the collapse of the Mechanics' Bank two years and a haif ago.

The bank's trouble is a direct result of the failure of Fisk & Hatch. The firm acted as agents of the bank in the investment of its money in Government bonds, and also as the custodian of these bonds. It lately held for the bank \$2,000,000 of bonds. Precisely what authority it had over them could not be learned yesterday. One manager said the firm could nerelyl change them for other Governments whenever this might be desirable. Others whenever this might be desirable. Others thought it had wider authority over them. It was charged that Fisks Hatch used the bonds for their own necessities, and, when they saw that they were going to fail, gave to the bank miscellaneous securit as of unknown value, Francis Mackin, a manager of the bank, and yesterday afternoon:

that they were going to fail, gave to the bank miscellaneous securit as of unknown value, Francis Mackin, a maser of the bank, said yesterday afternoon:

"Fisk & Hatch were our agents in investing in Government bonds, and as a matter of convenience the bonds were left with them. Mr. Dodd, the President, had entire confidence in the firm, and thought their vaults were as good as ours. Besides, by leaving the bonds there we escaped the risk of carrying them to and from Newark. As far as I know they had authority merely to change the bonds from time to time for other Government bonds. Yesterday Mr. Dodd received a telegram from Fisk & Hatch, and he immediately went to their office. They said they were going to suspend, and in answer to a remark by Mr. Dodd that of course the bonds of the Newark Bank were all right, said they were not. The bonds had been used by the firm. They gave Mr. Dodd other securities, and he got a coach and drove to Newark with them. Their value is unknown, but it is below \$2,000,000.

The bank suspended in 1877, and has since been in the hands of Cancellor Runyon. The main cause, then, was investment, through Fisk & Hatch, of over \$000,000 in Chesapeako and Ohio bonds. With some changes in the managers, the bank cantinued business. In all its advertisements were made under the direction of the Chancellor. It has \$6,000,000 of new deposits, While these were accumulating the oil assets advanced in value, and dividends amounting to ninety-five per ownt, were paid on the oid accounts. Last week Treasurer Carter said the bank was preparing to pay the remaining five per cent. There was general gratification that the bank had been nursed buck to a sound condition. When word went about the city yesterday that the bank was again in trouble people were incrodulous, and are the oil accounts. Last week Treasurer Carter said the bank was preparing to pay the remaining five per cent. There was general gratification that the bank and institution, of the said institution, which have been invested according

Dated May 15, 1884. The Chancellor said yesterdsy that the offi-cers of the bank obeyed his order in the invest-ment of money, but placed its securities with Pisk & Hatch without consulting the Court. Fisk & Hatch without consulting the Court.

"There was no necessity for this," he said,
"as there are safe deposit vaults in the bank
here. Absolute control over the securities, so
far as selling or exchanging was concerned,
was given to Fisk & Hatch. The officers are
liable for contempt of court."

The Chancellor seemed to feel that the Court
was compromised by the suspension of the
bank. A depositor who called on him to urge
that justice be meted out to the officers of the
bank if they had violated any law, said afterward that he found that the Chancellor's views
were so much like his own that it wasn't necessary for him to say nuch. The Chancellor and
his family have money in the bank.

Cortlandt Parkor was asked for information.
He said:

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Cortlandt Parkor was asked for information, the said:

"Fisk & Hatch bought bonds for the bank, and also surrendered them to the Government when they were called. When they beid the bank's money, pending reinvestment, they paid 5 per cent, interest on it. The firm had the fullest confidence of the bank officers. Now it is discovered that the box of securities of the bank is the office of Fisk & Hatch, which ought to hold Governments only has, instead, securities of less value. It is said the firm had the right, so far as the consent of the bank officers could give it to them, to borrow the securities, substituting for them other bonds of equal value. Now comes loss. The depositors may expect about 75 per cent., perhaps much more. These transactions, I should say, were all unknown to the Chancellor."

Chancellor Runyon appointed George H. Wilkinson received from Fisk & Hatch. It was said the examination would be compisted today. The Chancellor intonds to bring the bank's career to an end now.

On Thursday evening the other savings banks in the city learned that the Newark Savings Institution was in trouble, and prepared for unusual demands from their depositors. They will pay out all the money called for.

The question was asked yesterday whether the State was not responsible for the debts, as the Court of Chancery had charge of the bank. A leading lawyer answered the question in the negative.

Last evening it was learned from an excellent authority that the Chesansake and Cellent authority that the Chesansake and

the State was not responsible for the delas, as the Court of Chancery had charge of the bank. A leading lawyor answered the question in the negative.

Last evening it was learned from an excellent authority that the Chesapeake and Ohio bonds were reality again the cause of the bank's trouble, just as they were in 1877. Some time ago Fisk & Hatch assumed these bonds of the bank, and found them a heavy load. At the same time they were attending to the purchase of the bank a Governments. When they informed the officers of the bank that the railroad bonds were embarrassing them, the officers gave them permission to use for their relief some of the Government bonds of the bank. Accordingly the firm took certain Government bonds of the bank and put in their place others that could not be so readily negotiated. This was the firm flow certain Government bonds of the bank and put in their place others that could not be so readily negotiated. This was the first faise step, and it led to an understanding that the firm could repeat the same transaction, and even substitute entirely different securities for the Government bonds. The securities which they have given the bank have a market value, it is also said, of \$2,300,000 and therefore more than equal the towernments. But the firm owe the bank \$560,000 additional on both accounts, and just here the lose comes in. The person here quoted biannes both the bank officers and the firm for was the object of the securest criticism year-day, and several times it was runnered that he had been arrested. In 1877 he was biamed for the bank's failure, His removal from the office of President was then demanded by many.

In relation to the fransaction between the bank and the firm of Fisk and Hatch, the counsel of the firm. Albert Boardman, to whom all inquiries were referred, yesterday said:

Some time ago the Newark at \$45 clock. He was the object of the Severnment bonds for the bank. The bonds were to be left with the firm, and it was to be entitled to use them provided its abstitute

THE BEAUTY WINS HER CASE.

Mrs. Langiry Swears that she was Really Ill on Tuesday of Passion Week. Mrs. Langtry, the actress and celebrated beauty, was entangled for three hours yester-day in the meshes of the law. The suit was before Judge Hawes in the City Court. It was begun against her by John A. Stevens. He elaimed \$1,500 damages because she failed to perform at a matinde at the New Park Theatre on the afternoon of Feb. 26. Mr. Stevens laid the failure to her wilfulness. She says she was ill and physically incapable of going through "A Wife's Peril." the third act of which looks and is alleged to be extremely exhausting. John A. Stevens, the first witness, testified that Mrs. Langtry was under a contract with

John A. Stevens, the first witness, testified that Mrs. Langtry was under a contract with him for six night performances and two matiness. A great many tickets had been sold for the Tuesday matines, but there was no performance, as Mrs. Langtry did not appear.

The proceedings were interrupted by a rapping at a side door. It was opened with some difficulty, and Dion Boucleault found his way into the court room. His fringe of hair and delicate moustache were of the jet black of inextinguishable youth. His eveglasses dangled over his Prince Albert coat. There was a smile upon his lips and a slik hat in his hands.

After he had pushed and bowed a passage through the crowd, a rustle of skirts was heard at the door, and Mrs. Langtry came in. She wore a tight-fitting dress of a dull olive hue, which brought her excessively pale face into strong relief. Her chestnut-colored hair was gathered in a knot at the back of her shapely head. A charming bonnet, plainly trimmed with a single white slik ribbon, was fastened on by a large broad knot under her right car. Yellow gloves of kid were upon her hands.

She clove a way through the crowd, and took a seat in the railed enclosure, just under the Judge's deak. Mr. Boucleault sat by her. Two alim jurors adjusted their cyclasses and curled their moustaches at the defendant.

Mr. Earl King of Brooklyn gave his testimony without distracting the attention of the slim jurors. Mr. King said that he was the assistant tresaurer of the New Park Theatre, and that the receipts on Tuesday afternoon were about \$500. It pained him when he was compelled to return the money.

The prosecution rested. Dr. Charles McBurney testified that he was called to attend Mrs. Langtry on the 22d 23d, and 28th of last February. On his first visit she was lying down, and seemed to be suffering from indefinite symptoms. He thought her illness was due to overwork, and advised her not to go on the stage again until she had recovered. Emilia Charlotte Langtry, called the cierk, and Mrs. Langtry said she frequen

counsel.
"What do you understand me to mean when
I say sick?" said he.
"Sickness means nauses, does it not?" she

"Sickness means nauses, does it not?" she asked.

The question was altered and the witness replied that she really was a very sick woman. The slim jurors wiped tears from their eyes.

Thomas Sheils and ex-Judge Bediord, who had crowded to the front row of the spectators, fell back admiringly as Mrs. Langtry passed out of court with Mr. Boucleault. The jury retired and in twenty minutes returned. The slip jurors looked triumphant and chuckled gleofully when the foreman rendered a verdict in favor of Mrs. Langtry.

THE BATTLE OF CHANCELLORSVILLE. Jackson's Celebrated Plank Movement -How

he and Hooker were Wonnded. FREDERICKSBURG, Va., May 16 .- The members of the First Army Corps, headed by Gens. Roserans and Longstreet, left Fredericksburg at 9 o'clock this morning.

Driving to Chancelloraville, Gen. Joseph Dick-inson, chief of staff to Gen. Hooker, described

the position and movements of the Federal army, the disaster that befell the Eleventh Corps and its disgraceful retreat, and also the wounding of Gen. Hooker on the porch of the Chaning of Gen. Hooker on the porch of the Chan-cellorsville House and the subsequent destruc-tion of that house by fire, caused by the burst-ing of a shell. Miss Chancellor, a young lady who was in the house at the time, was standing just back of Gen. Dickinson during his recital. Gen. Henry Slocum pointed out the position of his troops, and in speaking of the Eleventh Corps said: "The Lord never made men who could stand in the position in which the Elev-enth Corps was put." In answer to a question could stand in the position in which the Eleventh Corps was put." In answer to a question he said, "I don't know whose fault it was."

Gen. Robinson of the Eleventh Corps made an energetic defence of that body, and said that no braver men ever fought. Said (ien. Robinson: "No precautions were taken by Gen. Howard, no pickets were put out, and we had no skirdish line and only three videttes. An officer reported to Gen. Dickinson that Lee was in retreat. During all this time Gen. Howard was off with Gen. Sickles in pursuit of other laurels, Gen. Howard had written orders from Gen. Howard had written orders from Gen. Howard said that Gen. Hooker had told him to get his dinner and be at ease. The fault," continued Gen. Robinson. "lay with Gen. Howard, and he never had the manliness or courage to take his share of the blame."

Gen. Rebinson was piled with many questions, and was frequently applauded during his remarks.

From Chancellorsyille, through the sombre tions, and was interested to the sembre bia remarks.

From Chancellorsville, through the sembre Wilderness woods, the party drove to where Gen. Longstreet and Col. Herbert located the lines, and to the spot where Wadsworth was killed, and then back to Fredericksburg.

PUMMELLING A POSTMAN.

Sentters the United States Mails,

For two years Postman Gordon C. Patterments on Willett, Sheriff, and the cross streets, Yesterday he called at No. 92 Willett street with Yesterday he called at No. 92 Willett street with a letter for Emil Cassner. He could not find Cassner and Samuel Elianer, a butcher on the ground floor, said he would take charge of the letter. Patterson declined to give it to him. "Maybe you think I keep that letter." Elianer said. "I don't want to steal him." Elisner suddenly grabbed the letter and Patterson tried to take it from him. Then Elisner struck Patterson several times in the face, and called to his wife for assistance. Elianer's father also came. The three people threw Patterson upon the floor, beat him with sticks, and scattered his letters over the sidewalk. PolicomaniFarrell foundithe letter carrier badly bruised. Both his eyes had been blackened, Pattarson picked up his letters, and the policoman arrested the three assailants.

The Hartford and Harlem Road. New Haven, May 16 .- The directors of the

ST. LOUIS, May 16.—A double murder was committed this morning near Columbia, Ill., a little town on the Cairo and St. Louis narrow gauge road, fourteen miles from St. Louis. Norman Gray, a farmer, caught his wife in hed in his own house with William Dirisch, a neighbor, and shot and killed them both with schotgun. Gray was formerly a school teacher in the neighbor-throat was formerly a school teacher in the neighbor-hood, but for some time past has been farming on a piece of land seljoining Ditsch's, and belonging to Ditsch. Gray awa that he killed has wife accidentally. Ditsch was the some-law of the late stephen W. Milas, whose widow married Thomas Quick, a R. Louis lawer. Ditsch leaves a widow and one child. Gray has three chlidren.

A Duel in Mexico at 25 Paces. CITY OF MEXICO, May 16,-A duel, the result

OIL CITY, May 16.—Ladies of the women's Christian Temperance Union in Franklin, Pa., have found rock and rye candy on general sale in that town with other alcuholically davored emply, three pieces of which, by an analysis, were proved to contain enough to intoxicate a boy. They are proceeding against dealers for selling iliquor without a license.

Towards Sunday World,
Recides presenting a page of portraits of the Wall et. capitalists and fanactors, will be brintful of most interesting to the container of the wall et.

ATTACK ON AN ARMY PAYMASTER. The Mules Eun Away with the Ambu

FORT BUFORD, May 16 .- Major Whipple, Paymaster U. S. A., and son of Bishop Whipple of Minnesots, was attacked between Glendive of Minnesotz, was attacked between Glendive and Fort Buford by seven road agents. Bergeant Conrad of his escort was killed. The Major, who arrived here last night, says:

"We left Glendive at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. Our party was composed of myself, my clerk. Mr. Buch, and Serguant Conrad, who

was in command of my escort, which was made up of three soldiers and two drivers. Mr. Such bulance. Sergeant Corrad and the driver sat in the front, while the others rode in the wagon immediately behind. Contrary to my usual custom I had placed my money in the ambulance instead of in the wagon with the secort. At about 2.5 P. M., as we were driving quietly up through a deep ravine road, about four miles this side of Barnes's ranch, I heard rapid firing. I looked out and saw Sergeant Conrad firing to the left at a party of masked men, seven in number, who had opened fire upon us without a word of warning. Three of the seven men were firing directly into our ambulance, which fire was returned by the Sergeant in the most gallant manner. At an early stage of the action, however, he received two mortal wounds, but continued to fire until the loss of blood so weakened him that he could no longer hold his rifle. At about this time the driver received a scalp wound, and fell down from his wagon. Then Mr. Such and I imped out. One of the mules was wounded, and the team, becoming frightened, ran away with the ambulance, which contained the Sergeant and my money. Mr. Such and I were kept under a very heavy fire, and our escape was most miraculous.

"Fearing that the highwaymen would capture the ambulance, I immediately started in pursuit of it, and made the best record of my life in running. I was successful in overtaking the mules and climbing into the ambulance. The sergeant gallant fellow that he was died in my arms about twenty minutes after being shot. I reached Sect's ranch, about eith miles from the scene of the attack, in saf-ty. In the mean time Mr. Such and the ambulance driver were covered by the rifles of the highwaymen and forced to return to the escort wagon. One of the men was badly wounded in the arm while in the act of raising his carbine for a second shot. The villains, thinking that the escort wagon contained my safe, had baid but little attention to my escort, beyond a few shots which they sent unpleasantly near. They took from Mr. Such 220 and his watch, and, after destroying the carbines a bulance. Sergeant Conrad and the driver sa in the front, while the others rode in the wago

A PROTEST AGAINST BUTLER.

Action of New York and Maryland Delegates to the Anti-Monopoly Convention.

CHICAGO, May 16 .- The meeting of delegates to the Anti-Monopoly Convention which nominated Gen. Butler for President, representing New York, Maryland, and the District of Columbia, was held yesterday, and a protest was drawn up objecting to that action. The grounds of objection are that it was unwise to name a candidate in advance of the action by other Conventions, and contrary to the wishes other Conventions, and contrary to the wishes of true anti-monopolists of the country, and that the Convention was not a representative one. For these and other reasons the signers say they withdraw from the Convention, and, "in the name of the people of the United States, issue with their protest another anti-monopoly platform."

Boston, May 16.—Gen. Butler has written to Mr. Shively of South Bend, Ind., the Secretary of the National Anti-Monopoly Committee:

My Dana Bra: I have your letter of the first instant, which I found on my table on my return home from an absence from the State. I am in this condition of mind If there is any portion of the people of this country desired to the first instant of the country was they see fit for it is their business to wote as they believe, and not mine to direct them. Therefore, while I do not deem it proper for me to take any part in putting my name leaves and the state of the proper of the poople, or any portion of the people of the country, who think I am fit to serve them in any office. I am very troly your friend and servant,

J. H. HAVERLY ARRESTED.

An order of arrest was granted yesterday by Justice Cullen, in Brooklyn, in the suit of W. H. Gale and Louis Spader against John H. averly, the theatrical manager. The suit tre, in Twenty-eighth street, to Mr. Haverly.

Messrs. Gale & Spader claim that they gave Mr. Messra, Gale & Spader claim that they gave Mr. Haverly \$6,000 to purchase Mr. Wm. Birch's half interest in the property, and that Mr. Haverly gave Mr. Birch only \$500.

Mr. Haverly avera that the transfer was made to him solely, as Mr. Birch would not have disposed of his interest in the theatre to any other person at as low a figure. The sum of \$1 was inserted in the bill of sale in order to conceal the terms of the bargain.

Counsel for Mr. Haverly immediately sent word to the Sheriff that Mr. Haverly could be found at his office. The Sheriff came, and Mr. Haverly gave bonds in \$7,000.

LEIPSIC, May 16 .- In the trial of Hentsch and Krazewski for treason to-day, the public prosecutor demanded a sentence for Hentsch of ten years and for Krazewski of five, penal servitude, with a denrivation of civil rights.

The report by Prince Bismarck relative to a Polish society in Paris, read in court day before yeaterday, asserted that after the arrest of Krazewski Gen. Thibaudin ordered a search of the financier Erianger's house in Paris, on the pretext that Erianger was implicated in the Union Générale, but really because Erianger was suspected of being a German agent. Panis, May 16.—Gen. Campenon, Minister of War, has refused permission to Gen. Thibaudin to insert in the Parisian papers a denial of Prince Bismarck's statements affecting him. prosecutor demanded a sentence for Hentsch

LONDON, May 16.—The British steamship Hyrian, Capt. Fargher, from Liverpool for Boston, went ashore last night near the Cape Clear light house on the southern caset of Ireland. The steamer is a complete wreck, but all on board were saved.

Later reports say that the vessel is tomping heavily against the rocks. The engine room is tuil of water. If the weather continues the it is thought that it will be possible to save a portion of the carge and to float the tessel. The Hirrian went ashore during a thick fog. She struck a rock with great force, knecking a large hole in her bow under the water mark. The force compartment began to till immediately. During the night the sea increased, and this morning the vessel rolled on her side and sank. Capt. Fargher was on deck when the Hiyrian struck, and was the last to leave the ship when she was abandoned.

Boaros. May 16.—The Leyland line steamer Hyrian

LONDON. May 16 .- A meeting of Conservative Peers was held to-day. It was resolved, without a dis-senting voice, to reject the Franchise bill. Lord Ran-dolph Churchidi has been unanimously reelected Chair-man of the National Conservative Union.

The Merganatic Marriage. BERLIN, May 16.-Grand Duke Louis of Hesso-Darmstadt has informed Mmc. Kolemine of his luten-tion to apply for a divorce on the ground that his mar-riage was informal. Baron de Starck, Premier of the Grand Duchy of Hesse, has announced his intention in resign unless the Grand Duke keeps his marriage con-tract.

Prince Blemarch's Retirement. BERLIN, May 16.—Emperor William has accepted the resignation of Prince Rismarck from the Previdency of the Prussian Cabinet, and has appointed as his successor Herr von Bortreiner, the Prussian Minimister of State and Imperial Minister of the Interior.

George C. Maund, a well-known lawyer of Saltimore, died lest evening, aged 53. He was at one time prosecuting attorney of the Criminal Court, and in 1890 was the Republican candidate for Congress against the Hon. Solvert M. McLane. Mr. Maund was a native of Virginia. Hough his father was many years ago editor of the Saltimore Chronicle.

While Painting a Sign on the Palleader. As Charles Wright was swinging in a boat-swain chair over the face of the Faltsudes above Guttenters, engaged in painting an advertisement on the rocks on Brussday, the true bruke and he fell fifty feet. Its was picked up unconscious, and was taken to his home in this city, where he died yesterday morning.

Got the Wall st. capitalism and financiers in to memory's Sunday World. 16 pages—3 capit.—468.

A PUFF OF SMOKE AT DALY'S

BALLET GIRLS RUN SCREAMING OFF THE STAGE AND STOP THE SHOW.

The Andience Pours Out in a State of Mild Paule-Only a Chimney on Fire-Pifeson Minutes Cut Of from A Night in Venice. The cooks in Wallace's restaurant, at 1.225 Broadway, next to Daiy's Theatre, saw a quantity of soot falling down the chimney upon some steaks that were broiling on the range at 10:50 last night. One of them told the cachier,

and he told a policeman outside that the res-taurant chimney was on fire.

When an alarm of fire had been turned in a large volume of smoke was pouring from the chimney. It drifted down into the street and partly filled the entrance to the theatre. The policeman walked in, and began saying in a quiet way to the people on the rear seats:

"There is no danger: the chimney of the restaurant is smoking a little, but you had better go out quietly, lest some excitable per-

son creates a disturbance."
At that time a few had already started out,

better go cut quietly, lest some excitable person creates a disturbance."

At that time a few had already started out, for it was the last set of "A Night in Venice." and only five minutes from its end, but the majority of the andience were watching the beliet, and applauding an unusually charming lack which Mile. Eugenia Cappalini had just executed.

When the policeman reached the third row of seats from the rear a whiff of smoke biew in from the lobby. The ballet girls saw it, and saw the policeman. They instantly fied, screaming, into the files.

Then the peeple rose up and went out, Some of them neglected to carry their canes and hats and wraps after them. They did not go back after them when they reached the street. They found the air chilly and a dozan fire engined dashing around the corners. The theatre attaches and the waiters in the restaurant assert that the exedus was quiet and orderly.

When Mile. Cappalini fied from the stage. Fireman Samuel Ryer of 12 truck was behind the scenes. He took a look around to see if there was any fire on the stage, and rushed out to the footlights. He found Mr. Edward Conneil, the meacroni cook, shouling to the people to sit down, that there was no danger, and that only a chimney was on fire in the next building. He says that he helped Mr. Conneil, and that many of the people sat down as directed. Night Watchman Patrick McCarthy was in the balcony at the time. Later he said:

"I saw the smoke, and decided at once that it was the chimney that was burning. There were no fiames, only a deal of smoke. I climbed out on the roof and threw a brick down the chimney. That, with some gravel, put it out on the roof and threw a brick down the chimney. That, with some gravel, put it out in the house. They were about all is their seats when I got to the stage. Then I wens in. There had been between 700 and 500 people in the house. They were about all is their seats when I got to the stage. Then I wens in. There had been between 700 and 500 people in the house. They were about all is

VIENNA'S STADT THEATRE IN ASHES A Panie-Military Called Out to Control the Crowd.

Mr. Carl Herrmann received three cable despatches yesterday from Mr. Heinrich Corin Vienna. This message came at 2:80 P.M.:

The Stadt Theatre at Vienna is burning. He lives have been lost.

Hatrance Commun.

This despatch came at 7:30 P. M.: Strong wind is rising. The fire is in the Stadt Theatre building. Totally lost, Horrible nanic, Military force endeavoring to keep the excited crowd back. Two fire men missing. This came at 9 o'clock:

Vienna city proper (Innare Stadi) black from smoka.
Roof and ceiling came down with thunder-like crash (Boonersetose). All probability work of incendiariam.
Fire started in top gallery.

VIENNA, May 16.—A fire was discovered in the Stadt Theatre at 5 o'clock this afternoon. It originated in the gallery, and spread rapidly.
The roof fell in at 5% carrying with it the grast The roof fell in at 51s, carrying with it the great chandeller. The iron curtain, sonerating the stage from the auditorium, fell at 52s. The finames immediately attacked the stage, and it, together with the theatrical properties, was destroyed. The entire building was destroyed. Several persons were injured. The fire was caused by the careleseness of painters who were at work in the building.

Swindled by Three-card-monto Sharps.

SPRINGPIELD, Mass., May 16.—This afternoon Oliver Utley, a rich southwick farmer, 70 years old, was swindled out of \$2,000 by three-cards-monte sharpwas swindled out of \$2,000 by three-carde-monte sharpers. The trick was played by a young fellow about 26 years old and a 50-vear-old "Kentockian." The three-card-monte scheme was carried out in the accepted way and other thanks was reached, when an original situs was adopted. The old man was permitted to win \$2,000 from the Kentuckian, and then the loser, showing \$8,000 in the Kentuckian and the proved that, had he himself to the best to be the could also have paid. The young man accordingly accommodated the farmer to a two-mile set the Westfish First Natuckian was mest about a mile from Utley's house. Utley get out and banded his \$2,000 to the young man, who carefully counted the bills, declared them correct, and handed them to the Kantuckian. The latter jumped into the carriage with his friend and drove rapidly away, leaving the farmer behind.

James Gessner and his wife called at several police stations yesterday for news of their 16-year-old boy Cornelius, who has been missing since May 1. His

Capt. Spence to Get the Stephenson Model. Fire Chief Shay and the two Assistant Chiefs of Department yesterday chose Foreman Arnott Spence of Engine 27 to receive the Stephenson medal, which hereafter is to he presented annually to the most deserving Capiain. The medal is purchased with the interest of the fund founded by John Stephenson in 1865. To Capitarnott has been a foreman since Oct. 20, 1865. He has often acted as Chief of Battalion. The presentation will be made by Gov. Cleveland immediately after that of the Benuett medal, on June 5.

A meeting of directors of the Academy of Music had been appointed for vesterday afterneon to hear a report of a committee concorning an understanding between the rival opera houses. The committee reported that they were not ready to report, and the meeting was periponed to Wednesday next. Col. Mapleson axis to day without having definitely arranged his plans for next season and without any agreement with the directors as to what assistance shall be given him.

Col. F. A. Matthews, United States Consul at Tangier, who has been in Morocco ever since his appointment in 1860, arrived home yesterday on a sixty days' leave of absence. He said at the St. James Hotel last night that the demand for our manufactures is growing in Morocco, that the farmers are learning to use our identifia, and that the petroleum trade is becoming important.

Accident on Bourd the Yacht Haze. NEWFORT, May 16.—The schooner yacht Haze, belonging to the Brooklyn Yacht Club, Mr. J. Hogan owner, put in here to-day on her way from Vineyard Haven to New York, one of the sailors having received serious injuries off Montauk Point. The sailor was brought absore and received surgical assistance. On hoard the yacht as guests were Mr. T. M. Broozs and Mr. G. A. Cormack of New York. The Haze sailed again this evening.

READING. Pa., May 16.—In compliance with the order to reduce expenses wherever possible, 850 men were discharged at the close of work this evening in the shops of the l'hitsdelphia and Resding Ratiroad. This makes over 600 hands discharged since Saturday night. It is calculated that the supersion of unsecessary work all along the main line and the Jersay Central road will save about \$150,000 per month.

A Student of Hobart College Browned. SYRACUSE. May 16. -F. W. Marshall of the senior class at Hobert College was drowned, by the captaint of his rowboat, in Senece Lake yestering afterneon. He could not swim. His body was recovered lits parants live in Flatbush, L. I.

The Signal Office Production.